LANCASTER'S SCHOOLS.

FIFTY YEARS SINCE THE PREE STATEM WAS ESTABLISHED MERE.

of Building School Houses.

mencement it may be well to recall the fact that this year is the semi-centennial of anization of the public schools of The common school law was socepted June 1, 1838, by a public vote of the severty-four votes being cast in its favor and only one sgainst it, and the following conjunction with them as a board of direclaw : Samuel Dale, esq., John P. Steinm C. Hager, Louis C. Yungerich, John Bear, Henry Keffer, John Eberman (cashler), Peter McConomy, David Cockley, John K. Finulay, John Robrer, and Peter G. Eber-

elected by the old board, appointed by the ourt, and which at that time consisted of the following named gentlemen: George Musser, Adam Reigart, George H. Krug, Rev. Samuel Bowman, Rev. T. Marshall Davie, Rev. Bernard Keenap, Dr. Samuel Montgomery, Emanuel Shaeffer, Dr. John L. Atlee and John Zimmerman.

On the 9th of June the last meeting of the old board was held, and on the 14th jointly in the old court house as the board of directors of the common school system of the city of Lancaster and elected the following named officers : Pres Adam Reigart : secretary, John K. Findlay : treasurer, George Musser : collector, John Yost; messenger, Matthias

Of these ploneers in the cause of commer chools not one remains among us. Som of them were old and full of honors when they took up the work and they were soon called to their final rest ; others then young and vigorous carried on the work for i quarter of a century or more, a few of them having died only a few years ago.

When these school fathers began the work of organization they had no landmarks to guide them. Public schools were s new thing under the sun. Whether the system would be cheerfully or grudgingly apported by the tax-payers had yet to be tried. They felt that economy was necessary ; and in their first appeal to the voters they asked for only \$1,200 to carry on the ols for the first year. It was believed only one owned by the board at that time,) would be amply sufficient to accommodate all pupils in the northwestern part of the sity, (including what is now the First, Fifth and Ninth wards,) and that accoun modation for pupils from the eastern sec tion of the city could be found in sessions and lecture rooms of the churches. The board rented several of these and elected the following teachers to take charge of the

Frazer, \$250 ; Miss Gill, \$175 ; Miss Diller, \$175 ; Miss Helfenstein, \$150 ; Miss Robinson, \$150; Miss Smith \$150,

The directors had worked hard from June to September, and were not a little shocked when schools which were opened early in September showed that the accommodations were far from sufficient, 704 children having been in attendance at the end of the first week and many applicants refused. Other lecture rooms and Sunday school rooms were rented and filled with pupils and the constant cry was made for more room.

In 1840 the board resolved to buy lots in what was then the suburbs of the four sections of the city and erect houses upon them as necessity required. In 1841 three of the five one-story brick houses were put up on the corner of South Duke and German streets, and two years later the other two buildings were put up. In 1847.'48 two one-stery brick school houses were built on North Mulberry street, above Orange. And in 1849-'50, two similar houses were built at the corner of South Mulberry and Vine, and two others on the corner of East Lemon and Lime. During 1852 four school house were built on West Chestnut street and on Sherman street. Thus seventeen new school Louses had been erected up to 1855 at a cost of about \$22,000.

These one-story school houses were good deal better than the ill-contrived country school houses that preceded them, but with the advance of education, the introduction of better methods, a larger and better selected curriculum, the directors nearly served their turn and that they must as rapidly as possible be replaced with more convenient and pretentions

In 1876 the new high school building, on West Orange street, was erected at a cost of \$42,000; it is a handsome building, very complete in all its appointments. From time to time since then school houses have been erected on the following sites : The Rockland street building, two story brick, aix rooms and the necessary class rooms the West James street school, 4-rooms, 1880; the East Lemon street schools, 1880 at first a two-story, 8-room school house, but altered recently to a three-story 12-room building ; the Manor, New, Ann, South Prince, West Wainut. All of these school houses contain each eight school rooms The light, hesting and ventilating appa ratus are the best that scientific research has pisced at the command of the board.

Besides these first-class houses the board has in use a convenient one-story brick on Strawberry street, three old houses or South Mulberry, five on South Duke and the old Lancasterian building, corner of Prince and Chestnut. The old buildings at Lemon and Lime were torn down to make way for the handsome 12 room structure now in use. The old buildings on North Mulberry were torn down and the grounds added to those of the high schools. The Fast Orange street property was sold,

the site being deemed an unhealthy one. It is likely that within a very few years new school houses will be put on the properties owned by the board on South Duke, West Vine and West Chestnut streets, and then Lancaster can boast as fine and valushie school buildings as any city in the

But it is not alone in school architecture that Lancaster has made great advances within the past fifty years. The schools themselves have been graded, systematized and in every way improved. The county superintendency, with its examination of chers and its annual county institutes, has been of immense advantage to the teachers and scholars ; and the still closer relationship recently established between chers, scholars and a city superintend ent, have worked wonders in the adoption

A retrospect of the pest half century shows that the public schools of the city have been in good hands. The fathers who laid the foundation have passed away, but honest, able and willing hands took up but honest, able and willing hands took up the work where they dropped it. We have room only to mention the names of a few of the more distinguished members of the room only to mention the names of a few of the more distinguished members of the board who from time to time were most sealous in educational work who followed the original board whose names have been mentioned above: Judge Alexander H. Hayes, Rev. John C. Baker, Christian Kieffer, John W. Forney, Robert Moderwell, George M. Steinman, F. J. Kramph, Charles Gillespie, Peter McConomy, G. Zahm. Thos. H. Peter McConomy, G. Zahm, Thoa. H.
Burrowes, A. H. Hood, Newton Lightner,
Amos Slaymaker, Wm. R. Wilson, Col.
D. W. Patterson, J. B. Livingston, Dr. Patrick Cassidy, John W. Jackson, George M. Kline. These and many others that might be named were the workers of the first quarter of a century of the public

Some of the more prominent men of the second quarter century were Dr. John Levergood, Robert A. Evans, Luther Richards, Wm. B. Wiley, Wm. P. Brinton, John I. Hartman, J. B. Warfel, D. H. Geissinger, Datiel G. Baker, Wm. O. Marshall, Hugh B. Gara, Col. F. S. Pyfer, C. F. Ernerman, J. P. Wickersham, Wm. C. F. Eberman, J. P. Wickersham, Wm. McCcmuey, Dr. Henry Carpenter.

Dozens of others no less distinguished might be named in this category.

To show the progress made in the public school property within the last half century it may be said that in 1838 the school board owned only the old Lancesterian building and that it was mortgaged for as much as it was worth. At the pre the value of the several school buildings are estimated by the finance committee as follows: Prince street building \$10,000, high school \$45 000, Lemon street \$43,850, James street \$13,000, New street \$13,250, Manor street \$13,000, Ann street \$12,850 South Prince street \$15,000, West Walnut street \$14,500, Strawberry street \$3,000, Duke street (5) \$25,000, West Vine street \$15,750, West Chestnut street \$13,500, Rockland street \$10,500 ; total, \$248,200. The total debt of the district is only

\$89,268.69, leaving an excess of assets over Hebilities of \$158,956 68. The number of teachers which half s century ago was but sixteen has increas to seventy-seven, and the monthly pay roll which was scarcely \$400 per month has increased to \$34,435.15 per months. This is a glorious record for the half century just passed.

DIED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Samuel Richards, Grandson of the Late Luther Richards, and William Dorwart. Samuel Richards, son of S. M. Richards

Luther Richards, of this city, died in Philadelphia on Monday, aged 14 years. Young Richards was crippled five years ago by being struck on the breast, which produced curvature of the spine, which greatly im-paired his health and from which he event-William Dorwart, a son of Simon Dorwart and nephew of Joseph Davidson, of this

city, died in Philadelphia Monday after an liness of two weeks. His death was caused by neuralgic rheumatism of the herrt. Mr. orwait was employed in the uphoistering department of the Pennsylvania railros Mr. Rhos ds, \$300; Mr. Clark, \$500; Thomas

Varrell, (500; Jacob Price, \$500; Miss
C. Musser, \$300; Mr. Reed, \$300; Miss
Frazer, \$250; Miss Gill, \$175; Miss Third company's works at Philadelphia. Mr. buried in the same grave in this city; and now his own sudden death follows. The remains will be brought to this city for interment. The time of the funeral has not been fixed.

> THE LAWYERS PIONIC AND DINNER. They Are Enjoying Themselves at Tell's Hair

The annual picpic and dinner of the Lancaster bar is being held at Tell's Hain, the beautiful and popular resort along the banks of the Conestogs, to day. At an early hour this morning the cars of the East End railroad were alive with lawyers on their way to the grounds, and there are about fifty members of the bar in attendance. The only invited guests are the judges of the courts. The day has been very pleasantly spent in row ing and fishing in the creek, playing cards, pitching quoits, &c. The lunch and dinner was prepared under the direction of the committee of arrangements, who were as-From 10 to 12 there was lunch, which con sisted of cold meats, salads, champagne, punch, &c. At 4 o'clock the party sat down to dinner. The menu included little neck clams, turtle soup, spring chicken, beef a la mode, lobster salad, ic cream and other delicacies, which were washed down with the best brand of wines &c. There were no speeches during the quickly choked off. There was plenty of fun, however, from the time the party went out this morning, and it is still in progress as

The schools of St. Mary's parish will be formally closed to-morrow when the averages for the year made will be announced There will be no distribution of prizes this

term, or any public exercises at the close

the school year.

The schools will be reopened in September when the plan in use up to this year will be re-adopted. That is, there will be an academy and a parochial school. They will be in charge of sisters of the same community as were in charge in this year, but the sisters in charge now will be transferred to another field and other sisters, trained teachers, will be sent here. A boarding school is one of the features in contemplation and there is no better location in the state for such an institution. The boarding school may not be started this coming year, but it is a fixed fact that there will be such a school and when it is started it will likely

Committee to Recommend Teachers A meeting of the superintending and visiting committees and the superintendent has been called for Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in accordance with the following rule of the board : "Prior to the meeting of the board at which teachers are elected for the ensuing year, there shall be a joint meeting of the superintending committee, the several visiting committees and the city superintendent, to be called and presided over by the chairman of the superintending committee, and the duty of the directors constituting said meeting shall be to prepare and recommend to the board for re-election a list of all teachers whose work and deportment in school has given satisfaction, dropping out any who may have proved negligent or incompetent."

Prof. Christ Burger, the well known orchestra leader, returned to Lancaster last night. He came from Duluth, Misn., where he closed with the Boston Opera company. Mr. Burger will have charge of the orchestra for Procter & Sculeir at Fulton opera house next season. He has engaged nearly all of the musicians who will come BOYS HILARIOUS.

THEY TRAMP AROUND TOWN AND CREATE THE WILDEST DISORDER.

Votors and a Squed of Youths March the Streets Several Hours-A Speech by Young Charles Stricktor.

On Monday evening the young Republicans of this city induiged in a walk around in honor of the nomination of Harrison and Morton. Ever aince the convention was called to order at Chicago last Tuesday the young members of this club, many of whom are not yet voters, have been on the anxious bench. During the days that the balloting was in progress some of them were almost wild from excitement, and they danced around on the hot pavements at times like crasy man. They were at times like craxy men. They were anxious to ratify somebody's nomina-tion and it mattered little to them who kept busy for a couple of days engaging a band and, after sending all over the county, band and, after sending all over the county, they finally accepted the terms of the Liberty band, of Manheim. This organization was instructed to move to Lancaster promptly whenever called upon.
All day Friday and Saturday the
young men thought they would
get a nomination and they kept Jake Hatz
busy in the hot garret of the Grape hotel putting up a wire for a banner. When Sunday came, without a nomination, the young men were pretty well disgusted. At noon on Monday the long looked for name came at last and the members of the club came at last and the installed the could no longer restrain themselves. They were seen running races with the perspiration in all directions and they stood on tion in all directions and they stood on every corner and talked in an excited manner. They had never before experienced anything of the kind and did not know how to behave. The band was at once ordered. Horace Roberts, who is always given a job of this kind, was started out with a long paper to scour the court house, Leopard hotel and other places for subscriptions, and Harry Schroyer was the busiest man in town giving orders. The band was in the city very promptly, and they began playing around the streets at an early hour. By half-past posed mostly of boys, in front of the build-ing in which are the rooms of the Young Republicans. This building was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, &c. At 8:30 the "line" was formed. There were olded majority of them were quite little boys, of the kind known as "kids," or older ones without voter. There very few men in the crowd some who were in soon left the ranks, disgusted with the conduct of the boys. There was nothing orderly about the parade, but the marchers seemed to be rushing wildly along without regard for anything. The little boys were kept in line with a liberal supply of fireworks. The larger boys had tin horns and other instruments. They yelled and screame over the entire route, but the name of Harrison was scarcely ever mentioned. The of march extended all ove the city. In some streets quite a number of houses were illuminated, but of many prominent Republicans were of the Young Republicans. Here there were loud calls for Charles Strickler, the tow-headed orator formerly connected with the Examiner office, who, it is said, had arranged with the boys to call for him

pitch dark. By the time the route had been gone over the ranks of the parade were very thin. Those that remained His name had scarcely been mentioned when he stepped to the front of the balcony of the club room and delivered what he called a speech. It was a mixture of

Tippecance, Tyler, log cabin, free trade, bloody-ahir', American flag, the bandance night-mare, hard cider, &c. Strick-ler did not have head enough to know that some of the silktocking members of the club were simply guying" him by loudly applauding and he continued to rant around until he almost frothed at the mouth and looked as though he had been chewing sosp. He continued until he was overcome by the heat when he was taken into the club rooms and carefully groomed by the janitor. He will be in shape to take part in the campaign and is

seriously considering the advisability of offering his services to the national con tee as a speaker in all the large cities of the country.

HARRISON AND MORTON. Sketches of the Republican Candidates Po

The Republican national convention at Chicago on Monday closed its labors by

nominating Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for president, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for vice president of the United States. Monday evening Levi P. Morton

States. Monday evening Levi P. Morton was nominated for vice president on the first ballot, the vote standing: Morton, 591; Phelps, 119: Bradiey, 103; B. K. Bruce, 11; Walter F. Thomas, I.

Benjamin Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was elected to the presidency in 1840, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. After graduating at Miami University, in that state, he studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1854 began the practice of his profession in 1ndianspolit. He became a brigadier general in the war and had an honorable record therein. He was defeated for governor of Indians in 1876, and was elected to the United States Sensatin 1880. He was opposed to the bill restricting Chinese labor. He was defeated for re-election to the Sensate in 1887. He is five feet seven inches in height, and weighs 190 pounds.

ive feet seven inches in height, and weigts 190 pounds.

Levi Parsons Morton was born in Shoreham, Vt., on May 18, 1824. He was first a clerk in a country store, but in 1850 became a member of the mercantile firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., Boston, and in 1854 removed to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York, and that of Morton, Rose & Co., in London. He was honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, and in the same year was elected to Congress as a Republican. He was re elected in 1880, and in that year declined the nomination for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket with James A. Garfield. President Garfield nominated him minister to France, a position which him minister to France, a position which he filled from 1881 to 1885. In 1887 he was an unsuccessful candidate for United States

Emanuel Wicker, charged on oath Frederick Koch with keeping a vicious dog, was given a bearing before Alderman Deen on Monday evening and the com-plaint was dismissed, the dog being not quite so black as he was painted.

The news from Chicago does not bear out the belief that Delegates Shroder and Seldomridge, of this county, voted steadily for Harrison. They are recorded for the Indiana man on the second and third ballots, but after that they seem to have been held by Quay for Sherman.

The conductors and drivers of the Lancaster passenger railway company have been partially uniformed. They each wear a blue double-breasted cost and a slouch hat of the same color. HARRISON'S ORINESE VOTES.

The Demantag Record of the Republican Candidate—His Fight for the Mongolinas in the Senate During the Memorable Ohinese Debate of 1887.

Washington Dispatch to New York Star.

The following is the record of General Marrison on the Chinese question while he was in the Senate, and Californians here say it is sufficiently damning to make every man on the Pacific slope vote against him.

On the 9th of March 1882, the Senate passed a bill to execute certain treety stipulations with the Chinese, which arm ward passed the House and was vetoed by President Arthur April 14, 1882. This bill provided that the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States should be suspended for twenty years. The principal ground of the veto was that the period was too long.

While the bill was being considered in the Senate an amendment was offered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as follows:

That this bill shall not apply to any skilled laborer who shall establish that be comes to this country without any contract by which his labor is the property of any person other than himself.

For which amendment Mr. Harrison voted (Congressional Record, volume 52, page 1,716). Mr. Harrison also voted for the following amendment:

Provided further that any laborer who shall receives a certificate from the United

page 1,716). Mr. Harrison also voted for the following amendment:

Provided further that any laborer who shall receive a cartificate from the United States consule at the port where he shall embark that he is an artisan coming to this country at his own expense and of his own free will, and has catabitated such fact to the satisfaction of such consul, shall not be affected by this bill. (Congressional Record, volume 52, page 1,717).

Both of these amendments were defeated by Democratic votes, with the sid of three or four Republicans, April 2, 1882. The question being taxen on the passage of the bill over the veto, Mr. Harrison voted "No." ("Congressional Record," page 2,617, volume 53.) The vote was—Yeas 29, nays 21, not two-thirds in its favor, and the bill was defeated.

nays 21, not two-thirds in its favor, and the bill was defeated.

After the failure to pass the bill over the veto, another bill of the same title, differing in some particulars from the first, was passed by both houses. The latter bill sunpended Chinese immigration for ten years instead of twenty, which the president considered too long. While this bill was under consideration, April 128, 1882, Benator Harrison voted for striking out the following clause of the bill:

Section 15, that the words "Chinese isborers," wherever used in this set, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unstilled laborers and Chinese employed in mining. (Congressional Record, volume 54, page 3,410-11)

Senator Harrison also voted to strike out from section 14 of the set the following

Senator Harrison also voted to strike out from section 14 of the act the following words: Hereafter no state court or court of the

Hereafter no state court or court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this sect are hereby repealed. (Congressional Record, volume 54, page 3,411.)

Senator Harrison, the Republican nomines, on April 28, 1882 (Congressional Record, volume 54, page 3,412.) voted against the passage of the bill "to execute treaty stipulations with the Chinese." This bill made it unlawful to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborers in the United States, and imposed heavy penalties on owners and officers of vessels violating its provisions and forfeited the vessel to the United States. The bill also prohibited all courts from admitting Chinese to c tizenship. This bill became a law May 6, 1882 (Statutes at Large, volume 22, page 58.)

New York Herald : No one within the rates of the city need be told that the nomination of Harrison fell flat. No cheers went nation of Harrison fell flat. No cheers went up from the crowds who watched the bul-letin boards, and no shouts of "Harrison!" "Harrison!" announced that the Republi-cans gladly accepted the man from Indiana as their leader is the coming contest for the occupancy of the White House, The New York Times: There was con-siderable betting talk indulged in Monday

night in this city. Odds of 10 to 7 and 15) to 70 in favor of Cleveland were freely offered, with few takers. One man wanted to bet at the rate of 1 to 5 that Harrison would not cave at a state.

to bet at the rate of 1 to 5 that Harrison would not carry six states.

Jo'nn Saunders, an old Knight of Labor who has lived in Indiana, said: "Harrison is an enemy of organized labor. Some years ago he organized a military or mpany in Indiana and stood ready to shoot down strikers. His record on the Chinese question is not one that can bring workingmen to his support. His nomination insures Cleveland a splendid victory.

Rev. Dr. Burchard: "Cleveland has done well—exceedingly well. Mr. Harrison was obossen, as I suppose, on account of his an-

ehosen, as I suppose, on account of his ancestry, but the time has gone by when a mere name can influence intelligent voters at the polls."

mere name can influence intelligent voters at the polls."

Sherif Grant: "It is ancestry that nominated Harrison. He is the smallest Republican that could have been nominated. Either McKinley or Blaine would have given the Democrate a stiff fight. As it is we shall have an easy victory."

Judge Randolph B. Martine: "Mr. Harrison is the one man of all others who is radically opposed to every Democratic principle, and his nomination will consequently tend to unite the rank and file of the Democracy all over the union. His selection means a hard fight in Indians, it is true, but with such heroic and popular leaders in the gap out there as Voorhees and Gray we can have no fear that Indiana will wheel into the Democratic column in

wheel into the Democratic column in November.
J. P. McCarthy, the California horseman. was at the Hollman house, New York, on Monday night. He was quite enthusiastic about the news from Chicago, and he oftered \$10,000 to \$6,000 that Cleveland and Thurman would be elected. He did not find

In Washington. Speaker Carlisle: "It is a weak nomi-lation. I do not say that it is the weakest nation. I do not say that it is the weakest that the party could have made, but I see nothing about it to cause us any alarm. In my opinion we can beat it, but then we my opinion we can beat it, but then we could best anybody they might have nominated. Mr. Harrison, however, is weak because he has no personal following and there is nothing about him to arouse entusiasm. But there is still a greater reason why he is weak. He is regarded as the enemy of labor, and his position on the Chinese question is so well known that I need not refer to it. The workingmen have not forgotten the position he took and they will not forget it when election day rolls around."

Representative Thompson (Dem.), of California: "I don't think any man could carry California, with Harrison's record. He is the best nomines that could have been made for the Democrats, and all the California Democrats are jubilant over it." Representative Springer (Dem.), of Illinois: "I feel greatly relieved to know that Blaine is defeated. In my opinion, Blaine was the strongest nomination that could have been made, and I am indifferent about the candidate now that has gene. Harrithe candidate now that he has gone. Harri-

son is an amisble gentleman of fair ability, but is not to be compared with Cisveland for executive ability.

Benator Turple, of Indiana: "I succeeded General Harrison in the Senste, and hope i that his defeat in Irdiana would end his that his defeat in Irdians would end his ambilious efforts. Certainly it never oc-curred to me that it would be my duty to strike him after he was down, but now that he comes up for a bigger fight, I shall, of course, take the stump against him and help to defeat him. Indians will show her 'love for Harrison' by giving Cieveland a pronounced majority. Representative McDonaid (Dem.), of Minnesots: "I believe that it the Demo-

Minnesota: "I believe that it the Democrate of Minnesota will act in harmony and not fritter away their strength by quarreling among themselves Minnesota can be carried for the Democratic ticket. A change of 1,200 votes in the election two years ago would have given the state to the Democrata."

Democrata."

Senator Cockrell (Dem.), of Missouri:
"I do not see where he can add strength to
the ticket in the doubtful states. Very
naturally, having been before the Indiana
people so many times and in so many hot
contests, he cannot be expected tol capture
any Democratic votes. He will only get
the Republican strength—and there is not
enough to secure Indiana's electoral vote.
Senator Dolph (Rep.), of Oregon: "General Harrison comes from a doubtful state,
which, if he carries, will, I think, insure
his election. There may be some opposition on the Pacific coast sgames this Chinese
record."

Faint Praise In California.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The Post,
(Rep.) says: "Mr. Harrison was not the
first choice of the voters of California.
Gresham or Alger represent the attitude of
the coast far more closely than Mr. Harrison, especially on the Chinese question,
and California would have been far better
satisfied had either of these men been
chosen."

The Daily Report (Ind.) mys: "The nomination of Harrison by the Republicans is a great disappointment to Democrata. They were confident that Blaine would be nominated. Harrison was not the first, second or third choice of the Californiana. How he will stand in California is as yet

impossible to predict. He voted on the wrong side of the Chinese question."

The Ban Francisco Chronicle says: "It would be useless to deny that the news of the nomination of Gen. Harrison caused a feeling of disappointment in this city.

The Ecaminer (Dem.) considers the nomination tantamount to the election of Cieveland, and besides giving the Demo-

erate California and Oregon, concedes them Indiana and New York. The Call (Rep.) explains Harrison's record on the Chinese question as conscientious and mildly praises the nomination.

Comments on the Emperor's Speech, papers welcome the pacific character of Emperor William's speech.

The Chronicle thinks that the spe

roves that England has not joined the triple alliance. The News says that no mention is made of relief for the people overtaxed with mil-itary burdens, and that the well being of

the people still holds second place to mili-tary instincts. The Times and the Standard consider that, although the tone of the German emperor's speech to the Reichstag was pacific, permanent peace is impossible while all nations are preparing for war.

fung while appreciating the all-promising sepects of the emperor's speech, makes numerous comparisons between it and Emperor Frederick's liberal messages. The Germania says that the precision and clearness of the emperor's speech speak for themselves, so that no party will be able to find fault with it.

find fault with it. Meeting of the National Com WASHINGTON, June 28.—The national on hotel at 12 o'clock to-day, ex-Se Barnum in the chair, Edward B. Dickinson secretary. The first business transa citizens of the city to take a trip down the Potomae this afterno

On motion of Mr. W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, the permanent organization of the committee was deferred until 10 o'clock

Stenmships Coilide.

New York, June 26 .- A dispatch from London says: "The British steamship Tynemouth Castle and the Red Star line steamship Noordland have been in colli-sion. The Noordland was bound from Antwerp to New York and is believed to have Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. Presiis badly damaged. She has put into South-ampton in a sinking condition. The extent of the No r l'and's injuries is not known.'

Conestoga Connell No. 8, O. U. A. M. At a meeting of Conestoga council No. 8, United American Mechanics on Monday for the ensuing term : Councillor, Emanuel Griffith; recording secretary, Isaac E. Long; financial secretary, William H. Powell; treasurer, Edwin E. Snyder; examiner, Frederick Lutz; conductor, Wm. H. Nauman; inside protector, William Irwin; outside protector, Gao. F. Yeager;

trustee, Arnold Smith. Mr. Snyder, who was elected treasurer, begins his twenty sixth year of service in that office.

The funeral of John A. Hiltz took place from the residence of his mother, 331 Beaver street, this afternoon and was largely attended. Conestoga Council, No. 22, Jr. O. U. A. M., were present in a body. The re-mains were interred at Woodward Hill

Jones L. Minnich has brought suit before Alderman Halbach against Percival Barto for embezziement. The allegation is that he received \$500 by the sale of grain, the property of Minnich and appropriated the same to his own use. The accused entered ball in the sum of \$1,000 for a hearing on

The Keystone Clab, Every season a number of excursion purties leave this city and county for trips on the Chesapeake bay. A club, which will be known as the Keystone, has just of making annual trips down the bay. It is composed of some of the best known gentlemen in this city the majority of whom have often made the trip before. They have stranged to charter a steam than the first Monday of September. They will visit Baltimore, Norfolk, Annapolis,

Richmond Washington and other cities and

will be gone about ten days. The time will

be spent fishing and seeing the sights. Base Ball News. The League clubs played as follows yesterday : At Philadelphia, Philadelphia 11, New York 4 : at Indianapolis, Indianapolis 3, Pittaburg 0; at Boston, Washington 4, Boston 2; at Detroit, Detroit 2, Chicago 0. only Association clubs that played yester-day and the champions won by 10 to 3.

Detroit is steadily gaining on Chicago and yesterday when they met the former put up a game that few teams have equaled this year. Getzein was in the box and the Chi-cago made but two hits. The support given him was of the best and he had the only error of the team.

error of the team.

Henry Haverstick, jr., a farmer residing in Manheim township, was badly kicked by a horse on Saturday evening. He was one of the horses, which kloked him. The animal's hoof struck him above the right eye and he was knocked insensible. that condition he was found and carried to his home and Dr. M. L. Herr was sent for Mr. Haverstick did not regain conscious ness for a long time and once it was thought that he was going to die. His skull was his head. His injuries are not believed to be serious.

Deborah Chesley, a widow aged 82 years, committed suicide on Monday at Manchester, N. H., by hanging.
Little Cash, a school girl of Hyannis, Mass., aged 16, shot and killed herself in her room on Monday. Cause unknown.

James E. Hubbard, aged 27 years, succeeded in his second attempt at suicide on Monday, at Pittsfield, Mass. The cause was a love affair.

BERLIN, June 26 -The Prussian minis-

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

THE COMMITTEE NOTIFY HIM OF HE RENOMINATION.

Those Who Were Precent When the Committee of the St. Louis Convention Called Upon the President-The Reply of the Nation's Beloved Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, June 26,-The notifice tion committee, appointed to give to Presi-dent Cleveland a formal notice of his nomination as president of the United States, accompanied by the members of the national committee, called at the executive mansion at 2 o'clock this afternoon and were ushered into the east room. This room was fragrant with the perfume of flowers which banked against the great mirrors and from plants and flowers which were set against the walls. A hotlow equare was formed from west to east. Into this square the president came, followed by Mrs. Cleveland on the arm of Secretary Bayard. Among those present who witnessed a similar scene at Albany, N. Y., four years ago, were Rev. W. A. Cleveland, the president's brother, of Forestport, N. Y. Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, of Fayetteville, N. Y., Mrs. Lamont and Mr. W. S. Binsell, of Buffalo. Others present to day were Sec-retary and Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary and

Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Endi-cott, Secretary Vilas, Postmaster General and Mrs. Dickinson and Mr. Ben Folsom. Mrs. Cleveland stood by the side of Secretary Bayard. She was dressed in a light colored close fitting dress, and her face was and their ladies were in a line near

The president stepped out in the hollow square a few steps in front of his wife. He was dressed in a conventional Prince Al-bert coat with turned down collar and Chairman Collins, of the notification com

mittee, ad ranced a few steps forward and in an earnest speech said : MR. COLLINS' SPEECH

"Mr. Cleveland : We come as a com-mittee authorized and instructed by the national Democratic convention recently held in St Louis to convey formal notice of its action in naming you for the office of president of the United States during the next four years. It would ill become the occasion of your presence to express at length the full meaning and significance of that great assembly. " Its expression will be found and heard

elsewhere and otherwise from now till that day in November when this free and intelyour great services as ohisf magistrate. We beg to congratulate you upon this hearty and unanimous endorsement of your course as president by the historic party to which all the days of your manhood you have belonged, and to congratulate the country upon the sesured continuance of your wise, just and patriotic administra-

"I take pleasure in presenting the Hon. Charles D. Jacobs, of Kentucky." Hon. Mr. Jacobs, Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee then advanced. His delivery was graceful. He said : MR. JACOBS' REMARKS.

To the Hon. Grover Cleveland, of New York:
Sir: The delegates to the national Democratic convention representing every state
and territory of our Union, having assembled in the city of St. Louis on June 5th inst, for the purpose of nominating candi-dates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, it has become the honorable and pleasing duty of lits committee to formally announce to you that, without a ballot, you were, by accimmation, chosen as the standard bearer of the Democratic party for the chief executiveship of this country at the election to be held in November nex "Great as is such a distinction under any circumstances, it is the more flattering and profound when it is remembered that you have been selected as your own successor to an office, the duties of which always honorous, have been rendered of an extraordinarily sensitive, difficult and delicate nature because of a change of political parties and methods after twenty-four years of uninterrupted domination. This exaltation is, if pos-able, added to by the fact that the declaration of principles based upon your last annual message to the Congress of the United Sister relative to a tariff reduction and a dimminution of the expenses of the government throws down the direct and defiant challenge for an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed in its trust to the election of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, and for the most searching enquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of

"An engrossed copy of that platform dopted without a dissenting voice, is herewith tendered to you.

"In conveying, sir, to you the responsi ble trust which has been confided to them, this committee beg individually and col lectively to express the great pleasure they have felt at the results attending the national convention of the Democratic for official and personal success and happi

"We have the honor, sir, to be your obe-dient servants: Ala, Jno. H. Caldwell Ark., W. D. English; Cal., Cassemyro Bar reda; Conn., W. H. Barnum; Jno. Triplet Ilia., Jno. S. Ewing; Ind., A. W. Codduit Ia., W. W. Baldwin; Kas., S. F. Neely Ky., Chas. D. Jacoc; Ls., Jno. Fitz patrick ; Me., R. W. Pollock ; Md., W. S Wilson; Mass., Chas. D. Lewis; Mich., Thos. F. McGarry; Miss., John M. Allen; Minn., John Ludwig; Mc., Jasper N. Burk; Nev., John S. Mooney; N. H., G. Byron Chandier; N. Y., Solomon Scherr; N. C., Thos. W. Strange; Ohio, M. V. Ream; Oregon, M. S Helman; Pa., R. S. Pattison; R. 1., Isasc Beil ; Texas, W. H. Pope ; Va., Basil Gordon : Vermont, J. D; Harraban ; Dist. Col.

Mr. Thos. Pettit, secretary of the committee, then handed the president a handsomely engrossed copy of the platform upon which he was nominated.

The president bowed his acknowledge

Cieveland's Reply. Standing erect with head thrown back ness that was impressive and an enuncia-tion that was deliberate and clear, he replied. The audience drank in each word as it slowly flowed from his lips. He said : " I cannot but be profoundly impress when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summon to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and com-mands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high at the front, in a battle which it wages, bravely secause conscious of the right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligation

which success imposes. (Applause) "The message which you bring awaken within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction; and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid

myself of grave and serious thoughts when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggled to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and the happiness of a nation of freemen.

"Familiarity with the great office which I hold, has but added to my supprenension of its secred character and the consecration demanded of him who assumes its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen; and with quick ear it should each citizen; and with quick ear it sho from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for right. For the sake of the people, he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroschment upon its legitimate functions; and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office, it should be kept near to the

people and be administered in full sym-pathy with their wants and needs, "This occasion reminds me most vividiy of the scene when four years ago I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has passed since that day, and I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard that the feeling of awe with which I be the summons then, is intensified manyfold when it is repeated now.

"Four years ago I knew that our objet executive office if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little away from the people to whom it belonged, and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had aiready been loosened. (Applause).

"I knew four years ago how well devised were the iprinciples of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people and for the of a government by the people and for the people; but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs; but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp. I knew then something of the bitterness of partiage obstruction but I did not know how bitter, how reckless and how shamelows it could be. (Great applause.) I knew too, that the American people were patriotic and just; but I did not know how grandly they loved their country nor he noble and generous they were. (Applause)
"I shall not dwell upon the sots and the
policy of the administration now drawing

to its close. Its record is open to every "And yet I will not be denied the privi-"And yet I will not be denied the privi-lege of asserting at this time that in the ex-ercise of the functions of the high trust con-fided to me, and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. (Tremendous ap-plause.) I have done those things which in the light of the understanding God has given me, seemed most conduc-tive to the welfare of my countrymen and the promotion of good government. I would not if I could for myself nor for you avoid a single consequence of a fair inter-pretation of my course. (Applause).

pretation of my course. (Applause).

"It but remains for me to say to yound through you to the Democrator of the nation, that I sceep; the nomine tion with which they have honored me; and that I will in due time signify such

acceptance in the usual formal me The Republican Leegue club of Ep Harrison by erecting a campaign pole. is 80 feet in height and was erected early o Monday evening. County Commissioner Clerk Fry bossed the job. After the polhad been erected a parade, which was a miserable failure, took place. The few when the policy in the policy is a superstanding the policy of the policy in the policy in the policy in the policy of the policy in the policy of the policy erable failure, took place. The few who participated marched to Baker's hotel, where a meeting of less than a hundred people was held. Squire Keller opened with a speech and then introduced Carl Reces Eaby, a young Lancaster law student, who made his first appearance on the stump. A gentleman who heard the speech said it sounded like a recitation that the miniature lawyer had committed to memory. The next speaker was A. R.

the miniature lawyer had committed to memory. The next speaker was A. R. Hassier, eeq, who wreatled with tariff and civil service reform, complimented the president for having a handsome wife and told a number of stories of the "chestnut" kind. In conclusion he advised the Republicans to stand together, as that is the only way they can win the fight.

It seems that the meeting was gotten up by Mart Fry, who was in town when the news of the nomination came. He was anxious to have the first pole in the county. He was obliged to secure a speaker of some kind, but had little time to do it. There was according to Republican war horses in Lancaster yesterday and Mr. Fry took out amateurs.

MOUNT Joy, June 26.—The inneral of John Pinkerton took piace from his late residence yesterday at 10 a. m. and was largely attended. In the death of Mr. Pinkerton, Mt. Joy has lost one of its best and most energetic of citizens, and the Presbyterian church, of which he was entired to the property of the contract of t active and conscientious member, one of its brightest of lights. In politics he was an unswerving Democrat, though his being such never made him unpopular with his numerous friends with whom he came is

He was a great friend of education and for a number of years was an active mem-ber of our school board. In 1871 and 1875, when our public school building standing on Marietta street was erected, he was treasurer of the board and discharged his duties in such a business-like manner as duties in such a business-like manner as to win the highest encomiums of those of the opposing party in politics; and he was reelected without a dissenting vote. The duties of the office being very arduous he resigned, serving out his time as directed, when he retired to private life. Deceased was born in 1810, and was therefore in the 79th year of his age. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. A. Snook, of the Presbyteriau church, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Lockwood, of the Church of

God. The interment was at Donegal. WASHINGTON, June 26 .- The pre-WASHINGTON, June 20.—The president to-day sent to the Senate the following most inations: Oscar E. Res, of Dakots, to the register of the land office at Blamarck, Dak.; Win. D. Myers, of Missouri, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiows, Iows, Indians of the Iows, Camanche and Wichita agency in the Indian territory; John Henry Haynes, a citizen of the United States to be U. S. consul at Baydad.

Rev. John B. Bradel, formerly of this city, but now a religious brother in Cracinnati, Ohio, leaves Lancaster to morrow for New York, whence on Saturday he will sail by the steamship Zandam, of the Netherlan is-American line, for Amsterdam. Thence he will go to his old home the famous Bingen on the Rhine.
secured his passage ticket through George
Rohr at the Freie Press cities.

Washington Pots, the well known drummer, is recruiting a drum corps. It will number twenty-five young men. It has been engaged for the Grand Army require at Marietta in September, and will be in demand during the coming empage;